

59672 to 59687—Continued.**59681. MIMOSOPS ELENGI L.** Sapotaceæ.

A tall East Indian tree, 50 feet or less in height, with thick, shining leaves and edible, ovoid fruits an inch or less in length. The chief value of this tree is likely to be as an ornamental for southern Florida.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 51819.

59682. PITHECOLORIUM BIGEINUM (L.) Mart. Mimosaceæ.

The chief uses of this large Indian tree appear to be as timber and for native medicine, a decoction of the leaves being employed externally as a stimulant. The wood is dark colored and heavy.

59683. PUTRANJIVA ROXBURGHII Wall. Euphorbiaceæ.

A moderate-sized, evergreen, tropical Indian tree, with small, obtuse leaves and white, hairy fruits the size of a cherry. From the seeds is obtained an olive-brown oil used by the natives of India for burning. The hard, gray wood is used for making tools.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 52296.

59684. SAPINDUS EMARGINATA Vahl. Sapindaceæ.

A handsome tree from southern India, which is valued in its native country chiefly for the supposed medicinal virtues of the pulp of the small fleshy fruit.

59685. SOYMIDA FEBRIFUGA (Roxb.) Juss. Meliaceæ.

A tall, tropical tree, closely related to the mahogany, found throughout northwestern and southern India, where it is used for many purposes. The deep-red bark, according to Watt (Dictionary of the Economic Products of India), contains a valuable adhesive gum, is used for tanning, yields a strong fiber, and has been used medicinally as a substitute for Peruvian bark. The wood is heavier and stronger than the better known American mahogany and has many uses.

59686. TERMINALIA BELLERICA (Gaertn.) Roxb. Combretaceæ.

The small, round fruits of this handsome tropical Indian tree have been exported from India for tanning purposes under the name of myrobalans. The yellowish gray wood is used for general construction. The tree also has merit as a shade tree for avenues, with its huge, buttressed trunk and long horizontal branches.

59687. TERMINALIA MUELLERI Benth. Combretaceæ.

Some of the *Terminalias* have proved to be very attractive shade trees for subtropical regions. According to Benthams (Flora Australiensis) this Australian species is a large tree, when grown under favorable conditions, with leathery leaves up to 8 inches long, loose spikes of small white flowers, and small, ovoid, blue fruits.

59688. SACCHARUM OFFICINARUM L. Poaceæ. **Sugar cane.**

From Taru Jabba, near Peshwar, India. Cuttings presented by Robertson Brown, Agricultural Officer, Northwest Frontier Province. Received May 23, 1924.

Assam Red. A variety which appears especially promising because of its vigor, earliness, and freedom from disease and the sugar-cane borer.

Introduced for sugar-cane specialists.

59689. AVENA BARBATA WIESTII (Steud.) Hausskn. Poaceæ. **Oats.**

From Giza, Egypt. Seeds presented by the director, horticultural section, Ministry of Agriculture. Received May 8, 1924.

An erect, caespitose, somewhat hairy annual grass about 3 feet in height, with very narrow leaves about 6 inches long. Native to Egypt and Arabia. Introduced for forage-crop specialists.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 53626.

59690. COLOCASIA sp. Araceæ.

From Buitenzorg, Java. Tubers presented by the director of the Botanic Garden. Received May 10, 1924.

The central corm of this relative of the dasheen is of excellent quality for eating.

Received as *C. monorrhiza*, for which a place of publication has not been found.

59691 to 59700.

From Lwow (Lemberg), Poland. Seeds presented by Walery Swederski, director, Station Experimentale Botanique et Agricole. Received May 3, 1924.

59691. ALLIUM SCHOENOPRASMUM L. Liliaceæ.

For previous introduction and description, see S. P. I. No. 59387.

Introduced for horticulturists investigating the food possibilities of the genus *Allium*.

59692. ATROPA BELLADONNA L. Solanaceæ.

Belladonna seeds introduced for the use of drug-plant specialists.

59693 to 59700.

A collection of native European plants introduced chiefly for forage-crop specialists for breeding and selection experiments.

59693. AVENA PLANICULMIS Schrad. Poaceæ. **Grass.**

A perennial Siberian grass which thrives in dry, open places, forming a thick turf. The numerous branches are about 4 inches long, and the coarse leaves are up to an inch in width.

59694. AVENA VERSICOLOR Vill. Poaceæ. **Grass.**

A perennial grass which forms a thick turf. The rhizome is short and creeping, with short runners. The stems are sometimes 2 feet in height. Native to rocky places in the Mediterranean countries.

59695. FESTUCA ELATIOR AFENNINA (DeNot.) Hack. Poaceæ. **Grass.**

A perennial European grass which forms a loose turf, with stems 2 to 3 feet high, and bluish green leaves about a foot long.

59696. FESTUCA RUBRA PICTA (Kit.) Hack. Poaceæ. **Grass.**

A perennial Hungarian grass which occasionally forms a loose turf. The stems are about a foot high, with bristly leaves.

59697. PINUS MONTANA PUMILIO (Haenke) Willk. Pinaceæ. **Pine.**

A handsome, hardy, low, shrubby pine with ascending branches densely clothed with bright-green foliage. Before maturity the cone is usually violet-purple, becoming yellowish or dark brown when fully ripe. This form is native to the mountains of central Europe.